

"NOT ALL, I'D WROTE TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKSPEARE

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1825.

Number 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

4. NEED TO UNMARRIED LADIES

She seems not won, but won she is a length ;
In such wars, women use but half their strength.

But, that if our young maidens would renew

in some measure, the customs and practices of

At ancient times, there would be fewer occasions

resorting to a juries' proscription, to heal the love
le and broken heart. Sometimes some of the li:

and broken heart. Sometimes, says an old divine, they lie open and are most tractable and coming, and

... willing to kiss : at others, so rarely

more, you had much better tame a colt, catch a

e a wild horse, than get their favor, or win their

re—Not a smile, not a kiss for a kingdom. Aret.

Lucretia was an excellent artisan of this kind, a

tells her own tale :— though I was by nature an

most beautiful, yet by those trifles I seemed far
more amiable than I was; for that which men

stly seek and cannot attain, draws on their affec-

n with a most furious desire: I had 'a suiter, wh

red me dearly, (saith she,) and the more he gave

the more eagerly he wooed me, the more I seemed to

glect and to scorn him, by denying those attention

which I commonly gave others. I would not let him

me, converse with me; no, not have a kiss. I
 all him the more, and fetch him over (for him and

imised at) I prepared mine own servant to bring i

present from a Spanish Count, in the feigned chan-

er of servant to the Count, whilst he was in m

company, which he did exceedingly well perform

comes de monte Turce, my lord and master hath sen

ur ladyship a small present, and part of his hunt

... a piece of venison, a pheasant, a few partridges
 all which she bought with her own money.

... (all which she bought with her own money) commends his love and service to you, desiring you

From the *Millin Eagle*.

MONSIEUR DE JARDIN.

"I could wish myself worthy of so great a blessing as I now receive; and since a ready submission to your lady's commands is the best proof I can give of my zeal and affection to her service, I will this very moment pay my respects to her." De Jardin without going into his lodgings went directly across with his guide, who led him through several cross streets and by-ways, till they came to the house in which in front appeared fair and reputable; at the door a person attended, who conducted De Jardin into a room richly furnished both for pleasure and taste.

ed ashore, which struck such a panic in them, that they fled leaving the pillage of the field, their cloaks and halberds to De Jardin and his companions. Having now joined company again, they went directly to the Cardinal's tomb and raised the heavy marble; but a dismal uproar should go in. De Jardin would not. "No," says one of them, "won't you do it? But you shall; what did we bring you here for else? They soon forced De Jardin to descend, and he reached them out the mitre and the crossier, and pulled off the Cardinal's gold finger-gloves, which were richly embroidered. He heard them mention a diamond ring of great value; and this he slipped off and put on his own finger, to secure something in case of the worst. They still bid him look for the ring, but he told them he could find none, that they must come in, if they suspected his honor or honesty, and look for it themselves. "I am sure," said one of them, "it was said he had a very rich ring; feel upon the other hand." As they were thus arguing the case, they heard a sudden noise in the church, which they suspected might be some of the officers; they frightened them so that they ran away, and left the stone fall down, leaving poor De Jardin entombed with the dead Cardinal. This was a misfortune a thousand times worse than any that had yet befallen him; it was impossible for him to raise the stone, and if he had made a noise to discover himself, he would certainly be executed for sacrilege and robbing the dead; and to lie here and starve, more dreadful. It happened that the noise which frightened his companions proceeded from some persons then breaking into the church upon the same design; when they came to the tomb they raised up the marble, strongly underproped it, and began to dispute like the others who should descend. "What," said one of them, a bead fellow, "are you afraid the dead Cardinal will bite you? Let me come!" As he was letting himself down, De Jardin caught fast hold of his legs; the fellow, frightened out of his wits, cried out, "Help! Help!" the Cardinal has caught me by the legs!" and struggling got out and followed his companions who, every step they made, expected the Cardinal would seize them. This gave De Jardin an opportunity of escaping. He immediately quitted the church by the same way he entered; clothed with one of the watchmen's cloaks, walked about till morning. When it was morning, he inquired out his Inn, where he borrowed some clothes, and gave a terrible detail of his misfortunes, but not a word of the ring.—That evening he left Naples, and set forward for France, without purchasing a single horse or carriage, and though he had lost his money and clothes he was in possession of a ring, the value of which at least balanced the amount.

RECENT ITEMS OF NEWS

NORFOLK, April 14.—From Captain Richier of ship Betty, reported yesterday in Hampton Roads, from St. Ubes, we learn that a report had reached there, that Sir Charles Stuart had arrived at Lisbon from London, and would embark for Brazil, invested with full powers to settle the differences existing between the Portuguese government and her revolted colonies with a view of both parties.

"*Few happy matches.*"—The Legislature of Maryland, at their last session, passed two hundred and eight laws, among which were *eighteen* for divorcing man and wife.

Speculation.—Shortly after the arrival of the crisis in New-York, which appears to have formed the crisis in the speculating fever, a trig little Frenchman arrived at our landing, in the Fulton, having been detached from the knowing ones in New-York to take in the flats at Providence and Boston. The little Frenchman had almost rapped his knuckles off upon the top of his snuff-box in his eagerness to reach Providence before the despatch of Linxus, and as soon as the boat touched the wharf, he sprang on shore and hastened into the first store he arrived at on Water street. "Monsieur, Sair," says the little Frenchman, with all the eager gesticulations of his country, and trembling in the anticipation of the immense profits he was about to realize.—"Sair ! haf you aue coffang and caffa ?" "Yes," "Vell ! den I tak him all ! vat you ax ?"—*Prov. Journal.*

London Lucuries. The British Press, of March 22d says: "Those epicures who like to indulge themselves in the early productions of the vegetable world, may gratify their taste to the utmost extent, by a visit to Covent Garden Market, where new potatoes are selling on Saturday morning at five shillings a pound; French beans, very fine, at the same price per hundred; and good sized cucumbers only nine shillings a piece! Some 20 strawberries were visible, and good asparagus might be had at about two pence a nibble."

A striking decision has been pronounced by the Court of Assize of the Tarn and Garonne, on a charge of murder brought against M. Gignoux, a proprietor of that district. M. Gignoux had reason to suppose the fidelity of his wife, and in order to satisfy his mind on the subject, pretended to leave home on a journey, while he only concealed himself in his own house. On the arrival of night, his suspicions were verified by finding his place occupied in the conjugal bed. Driven to fury by the sight, he fired two pistol shots at the bed, and killed the adulteress, who was found to be one of his own servants. He then surrendered himself to justice, and on his trial acknowledged the fact. The jury acquitted him on the ground of the provocation he received. —English papers.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1825.

MANUFACTURES.—A company in Boston have purchased *Cutts Island*, in Faco, for the sum of \$78,000, and intend erecting an extensive Manufacturing Establishment thereon; it is said that this property is very eligible, and for the rearing of Factories perhaps as much so as any situation in the United States. It is asserted, that this company intend to invest immediately, a million and a half of dollars in prosecution of their enterprise.

MILL PRIVILEGES.—Another company, it is understood, have made purchases, of Mill Privileges, on the eastern bank of the river in that town, amounting to about 25,000 or 30,000 dollars.

CELEBRATION OF LOVELL'S FIGHT.—The remarks which follow, in relation to this subject, are extracted from a recent number of the *National Journal*, published in the City of Washington:

"By the Maine papers we perceive that preparations are making at Fryeburg, to celebrate the anniversary of Lovell's Fight, on the 19th of May; and that on this occasion, an edition is to be delivered, and a poem recited—the last by the Hon. Enoch Loxwell, one of the representatives in Congress, from that State. Mr. Lincoln is a gentleman justly celebrated for his mental vigor, his intellectual acquirements, his perfect acquaintance with the range of the sciences, and his correct and refined taste, to all which amiable deportment in private life gives a new lustre.

Our object, however, in the introduction of this subject, is to express our gratification at the increasing disposition on the part of the public, to celebrate the anniversaries of the days and deeds which are memorial in our history. Such a feeling ought to be encouraged, for it is the source of a vigorous and active patriotism, and the parent of a generous and beneficial enthusiasm. Celebrations of this character should not be considered as merely tributes to the past, but as incitements to future virtue. They also create interchanges of sentiment, which seldom prove entirely barren of advantage. They excite a national feeling which binds us more powerfully to each other; and every pledge of the memory of the brave is an unanswerable attestation, that although the frail tenement which virtue inhabits must obey the relentless law of universal nature, and sink into decay, the spirit which animated it, survives to excite the love, the gratitude, and the emulation of posterity."

The *Doston Weekly Messenger*, of the 5th inst. says, "The Bank in Taunton was discovered on Saturday morning to be on fire. The fire, however, was extinguished before any extensive injury was done. It was supposed to have been communicated by design."

Rev. Seth Stetson, of Plymouth, Mass. has accepted a call from the Universalist Society in that town, and is to be installed on the 18th inst.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTERS.—A number of sail accidents have recently occurred to steam-boats in different places. The following extracts exhibit the most prominent of these misfortunes:

"The steam-boat *Henry Shultz*, from Charleston, at Augusta, was burnt on the 22d ult. two hours after her arrival, together with her cargo, valued at 70 or \$80,000."

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Loss of the steam-boat *Albemarle*.—The steam-boat *Albemarle* was discovered to be on fire early this morning, and was towed to the island in the Delaware, and has burnt to the water's edge.

NEW-YORK, May 2. From *New Orleans*.—By the ship *William*, in the unprecedented passage of ten days from New-Orleans, we have received papers to the evening of the 19th ult.

Painful Disaster.—We regret to learn, that on the 14th ult. at two in the morning, the steam-boat *Fiche*, Captain Campbell, on her passage to New-Orleans, when about ten miles below Natchez her boiler burst, three men were killed and several severely scalded. The boat was set on fire, and with her cargo, of about 500 bales of cotton, consumed; she had on board about 70 passengers. The scene of confusion can only be imagined. Most of them got ashore in the yawl in three trips, and some floated from the burning wreck on bales of cotton and were saved. The calamity did not end here—the steam-boat *Washington* was soon after passing up, hove to, and a boat with from 12 to 15 of the survivors, attempted to board her, upset, and were drowned. Mr. Miles, of Kentucky, was among the scalded, but had reached New-Orleans.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.—The *East-Florida Herald* says:

"It is now understood that Gen. Lafayette will locate his township of land in Florida, at or near the seat of Government; and that Gen. Call is his agent for this purpose. He offers for sale one half of it, and the other half he will retain."

At a fair in Isle, in France, on the 19th of March, 119 houses were destroyed, 145 families were ruined, and 500 persons were left without a shelter and without bread. The loss was estimated at 600,000 francs.

The coronation of George IV. cost one million and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars. His Majesty's robes are charged at the sum of nearly one hundred and ten thousand dollars!

THE WEATHER.—Winter may be truly said to "linger in the lap of May." The past week has been gloomy and chilly, and more uncomfortable than any time during the past winter. On Monday we had a slight fall of snow, and on Wednesday night a fine rain, of which vegetation stood much in need. It still continues unusually cold. The *Pittsfield Star* states that on Friday morning last, the ground in that quarter was covered with snow.—*Salem Gazette*, of May 6th.

Lost Child.—We understand that the remains of the child, which was lost in Anson last September, and advertised in this paper, were recently found in a field about a mile and a half from the house from which it strayed, and within a short distance of another house. The clothes remained entire, but one rib and a part of the skull were the only remains of the child. *Commercial Journal*.

SUMMARY.

BANGOR, April 26.—The dwelling house of Mr. William Bruce, of this town, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, together with all his books and papers and his furniture, excepting a few articles. The fire had made such progress before it was discovered, that the family had barely time to make their escape. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by the funnel of a cooking stove in an adjoining building.—*Register*.

Extraordinary.—One of the greatest haul of *Rock-Fish* ever known on the Potomac, was made at the Sycamore landing on Friday last. At one drag of the seine four hundred and sixty-four of these fish were taken—and what is still more extraordinary, their average weight could not have been less than sixty pounds. Many of them weighed eighty pounds. *Alexandria Herald*.

Serious caution to Segar Smokers.—The little village of Elkton, situated eleven miles west of Baltimore, and containing 10 houses, was destroyed on the night of the 23d ult. by fire, communicated by a lighted Segar.

Spurious Bills.—The public are cautioned against taking spurious notes, purporting to be of the Green Mountain Bank, Rutland, Vermont, \$3, signed by O. Huntington, President, Samuel Wallis, Cashier, as the Bank is not yet in operation.

The whole number of looms in the city of Philadelphia, is said to be 4500. An enumeration of those in the neighboring villages, swell the total considerably. Only about two thousand weavers entered into the late combination to raise the prices. Most of them have since come to an understanding with their employers.

There will be thirty-five millions Bricks burned in this city this year—one-third more than last year.—The price has advanced considerably.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Mr. Bixwell, of Greenbrier County, Virginia, had been to Baltimore with a drove of Cattle, which he had sold, and was on his return. About a mile from Dumfries and just after dark, he was shot at by a man very near him, the ball passing through his hat and scraping his head. His horse, being alarmed, started suddenly, and threw him, but he held on to the bridle and recovered his feet. The robber, in the meantime, had seized and cut off the skirt of his coat, containing his pocket book, with between four and five hundred dollars, and immediately made his escape. Mr. Bixwell discovered by the flash of the pistol, that the robber was a white man, but could see no more. The citizens of Dumfries went in pursuit, found the pocket book and papers, but could hear nothing of the robber or the money. *Alexandria Gazette*, 21st ult.

BUFFALO, April 26. Trial of the Thayers.—The highly interesting and important trial of the Thayers, for the murder of John Love, was brought on at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer held last week, at the Court House in this village, his Honor Judge Walworth presiding. The trial commenced at 5 o'clock, on Thursday morning, and continued until 12 o'clock, in Saturday night. The proofs were entirely circumstantial, but were very clear and satisfactory: detailing a most horrid and atrocious murder. The prisoners were three brothers, by the names of *Israel, Nelson and Isaac Thayer*. The jury pronounced them all *Guilty*. On Monday morning following the trial, they received sentence of death; to be executed on the 17th of June next. The prisoners have subsequently made a full confession of their guilt.

DETROIT, April 6.—Gov. Cass is appointed a commissioner on the part of the United States, to meet the Indians residing in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, &c. at Wapakonetta, in Ohio, for the purpose of adopting measures to effect the removal of these Indians to the west of the Mississippi. Our readers cannot have forgotten the reference made to the project for the removal of the Indians from thence to Congress—this plan has been thought worthy of adoption, and measures have been taken to carry it into effect. It is said that the Indians themselves have expressed a willingness to remove; and so one can doubt the beneficial results which their removal will produce.—*Gazette*.

[From the Essex (Salem) Register.] "Joy to our brother."

The Editor of the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette announces his own marriage in the following novel manner:

"It is not good that man should be alone." The Editor has the pleasure of informing his numerous and respectable readers, that he has taken a Partner, not for one, two, or any term of years, but as long as we both shall live, not for the purpose of assisting in the labors of the Printing Office, but to participate in "life's joys and vicissitudes."

Now, this is much better than the excessive modesty of some Editors, (mark where we nod) which induces them to keep their readers in ignorance of so important and joyful an event as a happy matrimonial connection? There is, however, an essential omission in this Editor's announcement, viz: the name of the Lady with whom he has formed the felicitous co-partnership.

"The Origin of the Island of Nantucket."—On the west end of Martha's Vineyard there are indications of subterranean fires. The Indians used to say, that before the coming of the Europeans to this continent, there resided a Deity, whose name was *Manshop*, and that he used to step up upon the rocks that ran into the sea, and take up a whale and broil it for his dinner on the coals; and that sometimes he used to invite the Indians to eat the relics of his meals, and that they, for his very great kindness, agreed to give him all the tobacco that grew on the island in one year, which was scarcely enough to fill his great pipe—that he smoked it out, and turned the ashes into the sea, which formed the Island of Nantucket. But upon the coming of the Europeans to America, *Manshop* retired in disgust, and has never since been heard of.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Mr. Timothy Dean, of Adams, in this County, son of the late Doctor Dean, had employed himself for some weeks in thrashing, during the past winter. One night as he was about closing his labors for the day, he ascended the ladder to the top of the great beams in the barn, where the rye which he was thrashing was deposited, to ascertain what number of bundles remained unthrashed, which he determined to finish the next day. The ensuing night, about 2 o'clock, as was supposed, Mr. Dean was heard by his mother to get up and go out, and had no further recollection of him during the night—he reported to

his father, being in a sound sleep, and altogether unconscious of what he was doing, set open his barn doors, ascended the ladder as he had done the day before, on to the haymow, thence on to the great beams of the barn to where the said rye was deposited, and threw down a flooring, and again descended and commenced thrashing it—when he had completed it, he raked off the straw and bound it into bundles, and shovelled up the rye to one side of the floor, and then carried the straw up the ladder and deposited it on some rails that lay across the great beams of the barn—then threw down another flooring of rye, which he thrashed and finished as before—thus he continued his labors until he had thrashed five floorings, and on returning from throwing down the sixth and last, in passing over the haymow, he fell off where the hay had been cut down about six feet on to the lower part of it, which awoke him—he at first imagined himself in his neighbor's barn, but after groping about in the dark for a long time, ascertained that he was in his own barn, and at length found a ladder on which he descended to the floor—closed his barn, which he found open, and returned to his house—on coming to the light, found himself in such a profuse perspiration that his clothes were literally wet through—he went to bed, and the next morning on going to his barn, found that he had thrashed, during the night, five bushels of rye—had raked the straw off in good order, and bound it up, and deposited it on the great beams, and shovelled up the grain to one side of the floor, all in a workmanlike condition, without the least consciousness of what he was doing, until he fell from the hay. Mr. Dean was disposed to have concealed the extraordinary facts, until his neighbors inquired the cause of his thrashing nights, when his family disclosed the particulars.—*Berkshire Star*.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Execution of Pirates.—Extract of a letter from Lt. Com. John D. Sloat, commanding U. States schr. *Grampus*, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Thomas, 5th April, 1825.

"Under date 19th March, I had the honor to inform you that I had visited St. Johns, Porto Rico, for the purpose of offering our testimony against the pirates that had made their escape from the vessel on the south side of the island, when the Captain General assured me these miscreants should have summary justice.

On my arrival at this place yesterday, I had the satisfaction to receive information that all who made their escape from the vessel (seven) were shot on Wednesday, the 30th ult. They all except one met their fate in the most hardened manner, the celebrated Corcoran refused to be blindfolded, saying that he himself had murdered at least three or four hundred persons, and it would be strange if by this time he should not know how to die. From his and other confessions, twenty-eight others have been taken, and seventeen are now to be executed in a few days, and the remainder in a short time after.

Those already executed have been beheaded and quartered, and their parts sent to all the small ports round the island to be exhibited. This capture is thought by the Government of the island to be of the greatest importance; and it is believed, from the number taken and convicted, that it will be for a long time a complete check to pirates about that island."

MORE FIRES.—The instances of fire in this country for the last few weeks have been numerous, we believe, without precedent. We have recorded them as they have come to our knowledge through the newspapers, and the list has been almost immeasurably swelled. We have now to register several others. We assure our readers that we do not collect these gloomy catalogues of disaster to gratify the depraved curiosity of those who regard these things as mere matters of intelligence, but it is to remind them of the danger to which we are all constantly exposed, and to give them an opportunity of learning wisdom from the dreadful experience of others.—*Salem Gazette*.

A chaise house and cider mill were destroyed by fire in Hartland, about a fortnight since, belonging to Mr. Alvin Taylor. The fire was communicated by ashes deposited in a wooden box, and placed in the building. Loss, \$500.

On the 18th ult. the dwelling house, two barns, and a number of out buildings, belonging to the widow Sarah Hoyt, of Sandwich, N. H. were destroyed by fire. There were in the barns 4 oxen, 23 sheep, a number of calves and about 150 bushels of corn and grain. The widow Hoyt was then in the house in the last stage of consumption, and it was with much difficulty she was removed, the men in the neighborhood being absent attending a funeral. The fire originated from a coal which was dropped by some boys who were at play with powder.

On the evening of the same day the dwelling house of Mr. Bartholomew Gale, in Gilmanton, N. H. was consumed by fire, with nearly all its contents. The family was absent at the time.

The dwelling house of Mr. Amos Robinson, of Roy, Vt. was consumed by fire on Friday afternoon last. One of his daughters and a hired girl had been hatching flax, and a large quantity of tow was on the floor, to which the fire in some way unknown and unperceived by the girls communicated. Loss estimated at \$1500.

A few nights since, the ashery of Messrs. Caryl and Richmond, of Barnard, Vt. was burnt, together with several tons of pearlash. Loss, about \$1000.

On Monday of last week, the barns of Mr. John Odum and Mr. John G. Stinson, of Prospect, Me. were destroyed by fire. This disaster was occasioned by the sudden change of the wind, which caused a fire that had been set at the leeward to be at the windward of the buildings.

The citizens of New-York were alarmed by fire on Sunday last, which was discovered in a dwelling house, having caught from a flaw in the fire place.—No great damage was done.

On Tuesday night of last week the dry goods store of Messrs. Samuel Smith & Co. in Catskill N. Y. was consumed, together with three other buildings adjacent. Loss estimated at from 30 to 35,000 dollars; only 8,000 of which was insured.

The Lutheran Church at Somers, Pa. was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning the 17th ult. between 2 and 3 o'clock. The building cost upwards of 8,000 dollars.

From the *Boston Palladium*.

UNCOMMON FISH.—Being on board the brig *Mary & Eliza*, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6, A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S. S. E. distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our starboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be a living animal—took it to be what has been called a Sea Serpent.—We passed it a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view. They appeared, when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about 6 or 8 feet, which they kept out of water about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like

barnacles, or knots of divers colors, being about 100 feet from them we could view them well; they bodies appeared to be of the color of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about 8 feet, like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours.—There was a white streak running about two-thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blew like whales. Their spout holes were about 4 feet from their nos, on their backs. They had a very blunt nos.—They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before. ABNER H. LOVELL, Master, BENJ. SMALL, Mate.

DETROIT, April 8.—Shocking Affair.—Last Monday evening, Imri Fish, who, we are informed, is subject at times, to partial insanity, went to the house of Mr. John Utter, in Bloomfield, Oakland county, and with an axe killed Mrs. Utter and her daughter—the latter aged about 13 years. No person witnessed the horrid deed—we cannot therefore detail the circumstances. Mr. Utter returned home between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, found his house forsaken, and discovered blood sprinkled about—he called for his wife and daughter, and sought them in vain—he then went to a neighbor's, who returned with him to search for his family—and after his seeking for them some time, Mr. Utter stumbled over a body lying in a foot path—it was his daughter. The monster, it seems, had overtaken his victim at this place, and ended her life by giving her several horrid wounds, with the edge of the axe, in the head and other parts of her body.—Mr. U. and his neighbor then returned to the house, round which they prosecuted their search for Mrs. C.—they soon discovered her mangled remains near the wood pile, a few yards from the house. Who need attempt to describe the feelings of the bereaved husband and father? *Gazette*.

HARRISBURG, April 22. Riot.—On Thursday last, this town was disturbed by a serious riot. A gentleman from Maryland had followed a runaway slave, of whom he had obtained information, after an absence of more than a year, found him in this place and lodged him in jail. He was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus; and after a hearing, in which counsel occupied most of the day, Judge Bucher awarded the slave to his master. A great number of blacks had attended the investigation, and were mostly armed with clubs and cudgels, and exhibited some menacing appearances. As a matter of precaution, the master tied the hands of the slave; but as he left the court house steps, the blacks rushed furiously upon him and attempted a rescue.—A combat ensued; in which a number of the citizens were involved and some of them received injury. In the squabble, one of the Marylanders fired a pistol, after having received several blows from the assailants and wounded one of the blacks in the arm.

Resting then subsided, and the slave was taken to a public house, and secured. The blacks gathered about the door, and after some time another fracas took place. The consequence was, that the civil authority interfered, and about 19 blacks were committed to prison. The court commenced its sessions on Monday, and the grand jury found a "true bill," against 16 of them. The trial lasted till Wednesday evening, and yesterday morning the jury rendered a verdict of *guilty* against twelve of them; and an acquittal for four.

George Morris, Stephen Stewart, George Williams, George Moorly, Charles Dougherty and George Hill, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

Peter Hains, James Simonton, Thomas Brown, John Thomas and James M'Clintock, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

John Andrew, James Baker, Francis Paul and David Jennings, were acquitted.

William Groves, being called, did not answer to his name. His bail, Ezekiel Carter, a little frizzle pated black man, about 50 years of age, who owns some real property in this place, was then called and directed to bring forth the body of William Groves, &c. Whereupon Zeek stepped up before the court, in some agitation, and the following dialogue ensued.

Zeek.—Yes, yes, massa—he in Mr. Espy's cellar—helping down a hoghead molasses—I got a man to watch him there—Can't get him without a constable.

Judge.—Take care that you have him here immediately, or you forfeit your recognizance. Constable, go along with him and assist him.

Zeek started with his posse; but was too late—Billy concluded that liberty was sweeter than molasses, and took to his heels; and when our paper went to press, Zeek was yet in pursuit.

Eleven of them, however, are safe; and we understand, that the grand jury appropriated \$300 for the erection of a treadmill, to give them employment. [P. Intelligence.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS, April 5.—*Horrid Outrage.*—On Monday, the 23th ultimo, Thomas James, a citizen of Putnam county, Indiana, while engaged in the performance of his ordinary vocations, a short distance from his residence, was shot by James Robertson, one of his neighbors, who, it appears had harbored for some time personal enmity against Mr. James, and some other persons in the neighborhood.

It seems that Robertson, after having determined in what manner to avenge himself, transferred his real property, consisting of three

eighty acres of land, early was handsome and on murdering, and a woman, in ing examined the with the determin he crept up priv him; the ball pin his elbow joint, lower ribs—the James ran and which alarmed th not attempt to pu but returned ho wife that she mus pare it for a crop ing any more mi and her family of a small corl to ing of the wall of of the gun, and p breast; then dea and, by that mea his existence in a ing the shot, retu her miserable bu death, who it app cial feeling or u the arbiter of his of the law. Mr wound, is yet liv not cut with the

CRUELTY TO AD dicted at the N. fully, feloniously, ing and wounding jr. &c. Gould was ed to be confined Prison, three yea tion.

The following inter since in "Silliman readers do not rec a place in our col of undoubted ver ty.—*Am. Sent.*

BATAVIA "What I have felt with mine own you a description shores of Japan so to this place a "v regular Dutch sa made myself, hav sion an hour; a own observation, I regret it is not ific description of facts for that purp clety of which yo for it \$1000, whic I have heard the where it is proba account of it.—Ct sation I was a an animal inhabi bling a human be I was only disapp eceived the idea th they existed at al Its extreme len ches—arms, incl thus, 3 1-4, from t how; and from th ches. The hands fingers tapering, a white, projecting is a female, and t The breasts were of a human being—immediately un The head is large rather round—the and most upon th preared inclining t frict nearly in a li perfectly human, The ears were h There is a little l to where the sho sockets were rat set, that its vision angle of 45 degre hold it erect, giv back person. T er long, and up of hair. Lips bu eye teeth were li like a human bei between the fish ment of scales im where they are s with a powerful ually increase in when they are a and adhere firm dently smooth an the breasts are ty them, say 1-4 to tween the fins and Below these, 7 i than the upper at ding nearly to the fin just over the ly. The outer c of a reddish hue, from the neck do mence, and is the part, if I recollc the fish of our sh and is dun color. I am at a loss ab prostrate upon th I learned from say they are ofte This is miserabl much, and to ac ches shorter tha bent its tail whic

eighty acre lot, to two small boys. This property was handsomely situated, and on it he might have lived in happiness—but he had determined on murdering James, and two other men, and a woman, in the neighborhood. After having examined the respective residences of each, with the determination of murdering the whole, he crept up privately on Mr. James, and shot him; the ball passed through his arm above his elbow joint, and entered his body at the lower ribs—the ball lodged in his body. Mr. James ran and shouted with all his power, which alarmed the perpetrator so that he did not attempt to pursue his intentions any further; but returned home immediately and told his wife that she must go out on the farm, and prepare it for a crop, for he did not intend working any more himself: and after forcing her and her family out, he charged his gun, and tied a small cord to a pin that held in the chinking of the wall of the house, and to the trigger of the gun, and placed the muzzle against his breast; then drew the gun towards his bosom, and, by that means, set it off, and put an end to his existence in a few minutes. His wife, hearing the shot, returned to the house, and saw her miserable husband in the last agonies of death, who it appears had lost sight of all social feeling or moral obligation, and became the arbiter of his own fate, to evade the justice of the law. Mr. James, who received the wound, is yet living, and if his intestines are not cut with the ball, he may yet recover.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Samuel Gould was indicted at the N. H. Supreme Court for unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully and maliciously maiming and wounding the mare of Samuel Wilson, jr. &c. Gould was tried, convicted and sentenced to be confined to hard labor in the State Prison, three years, and to pay cost of prosecution.

The following interesting Letter appeared some time since in "Silliman's Journal," but as many of our readers do not receive that work, we have given it a place in our columns; the author is a gentleman of undoubted veracity and of the first respectability.—*Am. Sent.*

BATAVIA, (East-Indies), March 10, 1822.
"What I have seen with mine own eyes and felt with mine own hands, that I believe." I send you a description of a Mermaid; taken on the shores of Japan sometime last year, and brought to this place a few months since, by one of the regular Dutch ships. The measurement I made myself, having the animal in my possession an hour; and the description is from my own observation, taking minutes at the time.—I regret it is not in my power to give a scientific description of it, but you must use these facts for that purpose, and lay it before the society of which you are a member. I offered for it \$1000, which was as much as I dare risk. I have heard the animal is taken to Europe, where it is probable will be published a proper account of it.—Until this came under my observation I was a disbeliever in the existence of an animal inhabiting the water so much resembling a human being. Now I am convinced.—I was only disappointed in its size—I had conceived the idea that they were much larger, if they existed at all.

Its extreme length from head to tail is 27 inches—arms, including hand, 13 3/4—divided thus, 3 1/4 from the end of the finger to the elbow; and from thence to the shoulder 5 1/2 inches. The hands are beautifully formed, the fingers tapering, and nails long, delicate, and white, projecting beyond the flesh a little. It is a female, and to all appearance, full grown. The breasts were of good size, resembling those of a human being, and were relatively situated immediately under them commences the fish. The head is large in proportion, of human form, rather round—the hair upon it coarse and black, and most upon the right side—the other appeared inclining to baldness. The cheeks project nearly in a line with the nose, which is perfectly human, rather fat, and large nostrils. The ears were human, and properly placed.—There is a little hair down the back of the neck to where the shoulders are set on. The eye sockets were rather large. The head was so set, that its vision when prostrate was about an angle of 45 degrees upwards, which, as you hold it erect, gives it the appearance of a hump-backed person. The neck is finely formed, rather long, and upon the Adam apple a small lock of hair. Lips human, mouth large, and the eye teeth were like tusks. The others were like a human being. The line of demarcation between the fish and human, is the commencement of scales immediately under the breasts, where they are so fine you can only see them with a powerful magnifying glass. They gradually increase in size as you approach the tail, when they are a little larger than a haddock's, and adhere firmly. The skin above was evidently smooth and of a tawny hue, just under the breasts are two fins quite small, and above them, say 1-4 to 1-2 inch, a lock of hair. Between the fins and hair commences the scales. Below these, 7 inches, are two others larger than the upper and lower, one long fin extending nearly to the tail. On the back one long fin just over the two middle ones upon the belly. The outer edge of the fins appears to be of a reddish hue. The back bone shows itself from the neck down to where the scales commence, and is there lost to the sight. The fish part, if I recollect right, resembles in its fins the fish of our shores that feed about the rocks, and is dun color. In what position it gives suck I am at a loss about, but I am inclined to think prostrate upon the rocks.

I learned from the owner that the Japanese say they are often seen, but are very wary.—This is miserably preserved, having shrunk much, and to accommodate it to a box six inches shorter than the fish, they ingeniously bent its tail which cannot now be straightened.

FOREIGN.

NOTE FROM ENGLAND.

The Accession, Roddam, arrived at Plymouth from Rio de Janeiro on the 30th of December, in lat. 20 lon. 33, 1/2 in with a brig, with her masts in the water, and abandoned by the crew, but a number of blacks were holding by the starboard forechains and cat-head. The A. took thirty-one off the wreck, and ten from the inside of the vessel. The brig was about 200 tons burden, and appeared to be laden with palm oil; and the blacks stated that the crew left her when she became water logged. The Accession arrived at Bahia on the 12th of February, and landed 33, (two having died on the passage) who were given into the hands of government.

FROM BRAZIL.—We have accounts from Pernambuco to the 25th March. Business was represented as dull, produce scarce, the people very wretched, assassinations frequent, and religion and morals at a low ebb. It was stated to be no uncommon thing to see a Priest at the altar in a state of intoxication.—The Imperial Government appeared to be well established; but it was thought its popularity would cease should any attempts be made to connect the Government with that of Portugal.—*B. Continent.*

The Emperor ALEXANDER, in his Proclamation for the convocation of the Polish Diet, charges the Members with having consumed their time, at former sessions, in harrangues, addressed to the galleries, and that to prevent such empty declamations in future, he had given orders that their deliberations shall be with closed doors, and that the sittings for opening and closing the diet, and those in which the royal sanction shall be given to laws, shall alone be public.

The bankrupt laws it is known are very severe in France. In the course of the last month a person was condemned at Bordeaux, to five years imprisonment in iron, for having a few days before his bankruptcy purchased goods upon credit, and re-sold them at a lower price. This same practice is, we lament to say, not unknown in our commercial annals; but our laws are silent as to its punishment.

The late Dr. Parr, left precise directions for his funeral, and ordered the following to be inscribed upon his monument. "What doth the Lord, thy God, require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God?"

A locksmith, of the small village of Philburg, in Pomerania, has just invented a most extraordinary lock. Through an admirable mechanism, by turning three times a key, three pistols are loaded, which would infallibly kill any one who attempted to introduce an improper key. If, on the contrary, the lock is opened by means of the right key, then the pistols are unloaded by a different motion.

SCIENTIFIC AND AGRICULTURAL.

NATIVE OIL.—Finer and sweeter oil no country can supply than what we can with little trouble and expense prepare for ourselves. The tall annual sunflower will prove this: its seeds, bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet and as fine as that we can import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed, a gallon of oil may be drawn, and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and the mass that remains after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that nearly twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in twenty-four hours in light and clear weather as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close ill aired, and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

HORSE-RADISH.—One drachm of the fresh-scraped root of this plant, infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for two hours, and made into a syrup with double its weight of sugar, is an approved recipe for removing hoarseness. A tea spoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.

To preserve Hams.—Having tried several methods of preserving hams from the ravages of bugs and flies, and all having failed, I concluded to try the effect of pepper. I ground some black pepper fine and put it in a box, and as soon as the hams were well smoked, I took them down and dusted the pepper over the raw part and over the back, and hung them up in the smoke house again. This I have tried two seasons, and neither flies nor bugs touch them. I am well satisfied in my own mind, that it is a sure remedy, and deserves to be generally known. J. WOOD.

Pittsboro, Salem Co. N. J.

From Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, ON THE PRESERVATION OF POSTS.
Philadelphia, February 2d, 1824.

DEAR SIR.—In accordance with my desire to promote the interests of agriculture, and with your request, to communicate my experience of the benefit to be derived from the application of salt in the preservation of posts, without entering upon the theory, I will give you the result of twenty years' practice, and the mode which has fully realized my most sanguine expectations. In 1803 I planted four gate posts of Delaware oak, of very inferior quality; a two inch auger hole was bored through them, which was filled with salt, and plugged at both ends. As they were to support highly finished gates, they were cased with boards, and some salt was put inside of the case near to the ground. The posts are now as sound as when put down, and bid fair to last for some generations to come.—This experiment was tried under the most unfavorable circumstances, as the posts were so much worm eaten, that my carpenters were averse to finish them, under the belief that they would not last five years.

I have since applied salt to the posts of rail-fences, by boring an inch auger hole, about four inches above the ground, diagonally across the post so as to reach about two or three inches under ground; the hole is filled with salt, and closed with cedar or chestnut plugs.

With the result I am well satisfied, as I have not found any decay among them, although I have several thousands so prepared. It has been observed, by some who have seen them, that the salt would in time dissolve, and by leaving a hollow in the post to retain the moisture, cause its decay.—I have not found that the salt diminishes to any extent; and if it should, it must penetrate the wood and thereby prevent decay. But to obviate such apprehensions, nothing is easier than to draw the plugs, and fill them again with salt at the expiration of eight or ten years, or when required, which would be at a very distant period. This can be done at less than a cent a post, exclusive of salt, which must be admitted, is preferable to planting them anew. I have usually paid the workmen a cent a post for boring, filling and plugging; they generally earn two dollars a day. A judicious farmer, on viewing my posts observed he could see no reason why salt should not preserve wood, when it preserved so perishable a vegetable as cabbage during many years.

If I have been prolix, be pleased to attribute it to my zeal in my most favorite pursuit; and with much esteem, I remain yours,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq.

SOAKING SEED-CORN.—The practice of soaking seed-corn in copperas water, immediately before planting, has been recommended by several farmers. The advantages of this process are the accelerating of vegetation and the preventing of the destruction of the plant in its earlier stages by worms, &c. The first is a desirable object—the latter is highly important. The experiment may be made with little trouble and expense, and we hope our farmers generally will be induced to try it. An ounce of copperas is allowed to every quart of seed. It should be steeped about 24 hours. Perhaps grain might be equally benefited by the same treatment.

"OTTHONA" has our thanks for the poetic effusions of her muse with which she has furnished us.—Her lines, on a select text of Scripture, shall appear next week.
"The favor of 'CIXOS' will also appear in our next.

MARRIED.

At Hardwick, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Barre, Mr. Ebenezer Jones, merchant, of Augusta, Me. to Miss Clara Mandell, of Hardwick.

DIED.

In Coleraine, on the 25th ult. Rev. Samuel Taggart, aged 71, formerly minister of the Presbyterian Society in that town, and for many years Representative in Congress from Franklin District.

In Greenland, N. H. on Sunday the 24th ult. Stephen H. Clark, aged 10 years, son of Enoch Clark, Esq. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a pistol barrel, which he, in company with other boys, was using as a cannon. He acted as matchman, and when the barrel burst, received a piece of it nearly three inches long and half an inch wide into his breast; which broke one of his ribs, and passed several inches into his lungs. The accident took place at seven o'clock Saturday eve; and he survived about eleven hours. It is hoped this distressing event will be a warning to all parents not to allow their children the use of powder.

In Berlin, Mr. William Teel, aged 65—a revolutionary pensioner, having served most of the time for seven years in the struggle for independence.

In Charles city County, Va. on the 10th ult. Capt. Joseph Christian, in his 68th year. This lamented revolutionary soldier and patriot, early in life, engaged in the American struggle for the independence and emancipation of the then British colonies of North America; from British thralldom, in which service he discharged his duty in his humble sphere, in such a meritorious manner, as to gain the applause of all his officers, and the love and esteem of all his brother soldiers.

Drowned at Easport, Me. last week, Thomas S. Welsh, aged 16. This intrepid but unfortunate youth lost his life in attempting to save a man who had fallen off from one of the wharves. The person whom he tried to rescue, in the struggle, caught him by one of his legs, and took hold of the steps, where he held him with his head in the water, crying for help, which was soon rendered. The young man was taken into a shop, still exhibiting some signs of life, but by the unskillful means used to resuscitate him, it is probable his death was hastened. His body was stretched across a barrel, and two stout men pressed and rolled him for several minutes. Had proper means been used, there is no doubt he would have been restored. A physician arrived only in time to witness the fatal effects of unskillful management.—*Easport Sentinel.*

[This attempting to resuscitate drowned people by rolling them is a barbarous practice, and has seldom been known to produce the desired effect. It is unnatural to expect that the weak state to which the object must consequently be reduced, can bear such treatment; it is enough almost to stop the breath of one in perfect health. There are innumerable methods of resuscitation, and those the least violent are generally preferred. There is one which we do not remember to have known practised; that of rubbing the body with salt. About thirty years ago, a boy in Philadelphia, supposed to be drowned, having lain in the water 20 minutes, and apparently totally lifeless, was re-animated by this means.]—*Salem Gazette.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they have become co-partners in trade, under the firm of WASHBURN & WILLIAMS, for the purpose of doing business in Livermore and Dixfield.—And intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Domestic, English and West India GOODS, which will be sold on the most liberal terms for cash, produce, or short approved credit.

They also carry on the CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING BUSINESS, at said Dixfield—best workmen employed; work warranted. House ashes, farm produce, or cash, taken for carding and dressing cloth, next winter.
DAVIS WASHBURN.
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

May 2, 1825.

ALL persons indebted to me, whose term of credit expired Jan. 1824, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of June next, as I cannot wait till after June Court.
DAVIS WASHBURN.

May 2, 1825.

PROBATE NOTICES.

OXFORD, ss.....PROBATE OFFICE, }
Paris, May 6, 1825. }

DAVID BOLSTER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of ISAAC BOLSTER, late of Paris, in said county, gentleman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the Petition of JOHN DANIELS, Jr. Guardian to JOSEPH WILLIS and SYLVESTER WILLIS, minor children and heirs at law to the estate of SETH WILLIS, late of Paris, deceased, representing "that the personal estate of said Wards is insufficient to pay the just debts of said wards, by the sum of eighty-one dollars and fifty-six cents; and praying for a license, to sell and convey so much of the said Wards' portion of the land, which was formerly occupied by Nathaniel Willis, as heir to his late father, John Willis, as will produce the sum, with incidental charges:"

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in the estate therein mentioned, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Albany.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parcels of Land, situate in the town of Albany, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-three, as follows, to wit:

Owners' Names.	No. Lot.	No. Range.	Acres.	Value.	State & town tax.	County tax.	Total.
Darius Holt, S. part.	8	8	80	60	42	08	50
Unknown,	1	8	160	100	70	13	83
Unknown,	6	8	160	100	70	13	83
Unknown,	5	10	160	35	24	04	28

Unless said taxes, together with all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, Collector of Taxes, in said town, for the year aforesaid, on or before Saturday, the ninth day of July next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, I shall then proceed to sell at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of John Hunt, Innholder, in said Albany, so much of said land, as will be necessary to satisfy the same.

DAVID JORDAN, Collector.
Albany, April 28, 1825. 3w 45*

CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE.
Experimental Class No. 3.

\$10,000 Highest Prize.

SCHEME.		
1 PRIZE	of \$10,000 is	\$10,000
1 PRIZE	of 3,000 is	3,000
2 PRIZES	of 1,000 is	2,000
2 PRIZES	of 500 is	1,000
5 PRIZES	of 200 is	1,000
16 PRIZES	of 100 is	1,600
20 PRIZES	of 50 is	1,000
50 PRIZES	of 20 is	1,000
177 PRIZES	of 10 is	1,770
2726 PRIZES	of 5 is	13,630
3,000		36,000

In this class the tickets are numbered and registered as follows, viz: A No. 1, B No. 2, C No. 3, A No. 4, B No. 5, C No. 6, A No. 7, B No. 8, C No. 9, and in this manner through the whole. On the day of drawing, the three letters, A, B, and C, will be placed in a wheel, and one drawn out which will decide what tickets shall be prizes. All the numbers having the drawn letter on them will be deposited in one wheel, and all the prizes above the lowest in the other, when the numbers and prizes will be drawn against each other till the prizes are all out. The remainder of the numbers having the drawn letter upon them being 2726, will severally be entitled to the lowest prize. The drawing of this class will be in Portland, in July, or sooner if the sale of tickets will warrant it. All prizes will be paid in bank bills, generally current in this State, in sixty days after the drawing; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing will not be paid, but considered as generously given for the benefit of the Canal.

P. VARNUM, } Manager.
J. P. BOYD, }

Portland, March 20, 1825.

TICKETS and PARTS in the above Lottery, in a great variety of numbers, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

Present price.—Wholes \$4 50, Halves \$2 37 1/2, Quarters \$1 25, Eighths 62 1/2 cents, Sixteenths 37 1/2 cents.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore, AS SESSORS' COMMITMENTS for highway taxes. Also, GOODALL'S SPELLING BOOKS.

MONITOR.

The Burial Places near Constantinople.

A dense and motionless cloud of stagnant vapors over shrouds these dreary realms. From afar a chilling sensation informs the traveller that he approaches their dark and dismal precincts; and as he enters them, an icy blast, rising from their inmost bosom, rushes forth to meet his breath, suddenly strikes his chest, and seems to oppose his progress. His very horse snuffs up the deadly effluvia with signs of manifest terror, and exhaling a cold and clammy sweat, advances reluctantly over a hollow ground, which strikes as he treads it, and loudly re-echoes his slow and fearful step.

So long and so busily has time been at work to fill this chosen spot—so repeatedly has Constantinople poured into this ultimate receptacle almost its whole contents, that the capital of the living, spite of its immense population, scarce counts a single breathing inhabitant for every ten silent inmates of this city of the dead. Already do its fields of blooming sepulchres stretch far away on every side, across the brow of the hills and the bend of the valleys; already are the avenues which cross each other at every step in this dominion of death, so lengthened, that the weary stranger, from whatever point he comes, still finds before him many a dreary mile of road between marshalled tombs and mournful eyepieces, ere he reaches his journey's seemingly receding end; and yet, every year does this common patrimony of all the heirs of decay still exhibit a rapidly increasing size, a fresh and wider line of boundary, and a new host of young plantations, growing up between new flower-beds of graves.

As I hurried on through this awful repository, the pale far-stretching monumental ranges rose in sight and again receded rapidly from my view in such unceasing succession, that at last I fancied some spell possessed my soul, some fascination kept locked my senses; and I therefore still increased my speed, as if only on quitting these melancholy abodes I could hope to shake off my waking delusion. Nor was it until, near the verge of the funeral forest through which I had been pacing for a full hour, a brighter light again gleamed athwart the ghost-like trees, that I stopped to look round, and to take a more leisurely survey of the ground which I had traversed.

"There," said I to myself, "lie, scarce one foot beneath the surface of a swelling soil, ready to burst at every point with its festering contents, more than half the generations whom death has continued to mow down for near four centuries in the vast capital of Islamism. There lie, side by side, on the same level, in cells the size of their bodies, and only distinguished by a marble turban somewhat longer or deeper—somehow rounder or squarer—personages in life far as heaven and earth asunder, in birth, in station, in gifts of nature, and in long labored acquisitions. There lie, sunk alike in their last sleep—alike food for the worm that lives on death—the conqueror who filled the universe with his fame, and the peasant scarce known in his own hamlet; Mahmoud, and Sultan Mahmoud's perhaps more deserving horse; elders bending under the weight of years, and infants, of a single hour; men with intellects of angels, and men with understandings inferior to those of brutes; the beauty of Georgia, and the black Sennar; Viziers, beggars, heroes, and women.

There, perhaps, mingle their insensible dust the corrupt judge and the innocent he condemned, the murdered man and his murderer, the master and his meekest slave. There vile insects consume the hand of the artist, the brain of the philosopher, the eye which sparkled with celestial fire and the lip from which flowed irresistible eloquence. All the soil pressed by me for the last two hours, was once animated like myself, all the mould which now clings to my feet, once formed limbs and features similar to my own. Like myself, all this black unseemly dust once thought, and willed, and moved;—and I, creature of clay like the here cast around; I, who travel through life as I do on this road, with the remains of past generations strewn along my trembling path; I, whether my journey last a few hours more or less, must still, like those here deposited, shortly rejoin the silent tenants of some cluster of tombs, be stretched out by the side of some already sleeping corpse, and while time continues its course, have all my hopes and fears—all my faculties and prospects—laid at rest on a couch of clammy earth.

Hope's Anastasis.

TECUMSEH.—A gentleman of high standing in Virginia, gave me the following, as related to him by the officer who was the subject of it. This officer in a skirmish with a party of British and Indians, in the late war, was severely wounded and unable to rise. Two Indians rushed towards him to secure his scalp as their prey. One appeared to be a chief warrior and clad in a British uniform. The hatchet was uplifted to give the fatal blow.—The thought passed his mind that some of the chiefs were Masons and members of travelling lodges in the British army. He gave a Masonic sign. It stayed the arm of the savage warrior. The hatchet fell harmless to the ground—the Indian sprang forward, caught him in his arms—and the endearing title of brother fell from his lips. It was TECUMSEH.

ANECDOTES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

During the Revolutionary war, one Timothy Dwyer, (just from Ireland,) enlisted in Topham, to serve in the army a certain term of time. He accordingly received his bounty, and was marched to Boston, to wait further orders. While in Boston, Tim met with another recruiting officer, who not knowing that he was enrolled, made proposals for enlisting him. Tim accepted, and received a second bounty. As soon as the first officer found out where he was, he marched a file of men to his place of rendezvous and apprehended him. A court martial was called to try him for the misdemeanor, and Timothy was accordingly arraigned to answer to the specification. "Timothy Dwyer, did you take a second bounty from this recruiting officer?" "Hath, I did." "And what induced you to do so?" "Why, Hath, I had so great a regard for the cause of the country, that I would have taken twenty."

A gentleman, on whom nature, in her bounty, had bestowed a pair of legs little inferior in point of length to those of Jupiter Pluvius, while riding in one of those contracted stages so peculiar to Vermont, was compelled, of necessity, to introduce a couple of bony knees to the ribs of a son of St. Dennis, much to the annoyance of the latter's peace and comfort. On the stage making a temporary stop, our long limbed friend expressed a desire to alight and stretch his legs. Monsieur, taking the alarm, and probably estimating the danger of such an event from sore experience, exclaimed, in a voice and dialect peculiar to himself, "By gar! you stretch de legs more and me swear me no ride von another."

A miserable poet having presented a composition to a friend to peruse, was told that in the third verse there was a syllable too few. "There may be," said the poet, "but read on, I doubt not you will find some with a syllable too much, and that will account for the other."

A German, who came to Paris to learn the fashions and mode of the capital, heard the conversation often turn on the advantages of gas and its preference to oil, but he did not venture to betray his ignorance by asking for explanations. One day, being at dinner, at a restaurateur's he asked for turbot. "Sir, will you take oil with it," said the waiter. "No, I am acquainted with a new mode," replied the German, "give me some gas?"

The subjoined anecdotes are related of the famous cardinal Dubois, prime minister of France during the Orleans regency. With a violent temper, Dubois was not ill-natured. An officer who had long attended his levee to make an application, burst out a laughing at seeing him swear violently; Dubois came up to him, and said, "I see you are no fool; you shall have what you ask for." Another time, he was swearing at his clerks, saying, that with thirty clerks, he could not get his business done. Venier, his secretary, after looking at him a long time in silence, answered, "Monseigneur, take one clerk more to swear and scold for you; half your time will be saved; and your business will be done." Dubois laughed, and was appeased.

The late Dr. Bushby, when chaplain in the forces, quartered at Dover, (Eng.) was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the 6th commandment, in which he animadverted on the sad consequence of stealing. "It is," said he, "such an ungentlemanly, beggarly thing for a soldier to steal. Not, my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of you with the commission of such a foul sin, no, God forbid! though I have lost a pair of boots and several other things, since this regiment was stationed on the Heights."

To ALANSON MELLE, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine.

I, UMBLY show and represent the subscribers, being five of the Proprietors, and part owners of the Township of Land numbered five, in the third range of Townships in the County of Oxford aforesaid, that it is necessary that a meeting of all the Proprietors thereof, being Lands held in common and undivided, should be held—Wherefore, your petitioners pray your Honor to grant a warrant to call a meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at the store of Thomas Crocker, in Paris, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday, the eleventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:

Firstly. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

Secondly. To choose a Clerk, Assessors, Collector and Treasurer of said Proprietors.

Thirdly. To take into consideration the state of said Township, and what is necessary to be done to promote its settlement and interest, and to decide and determine on measures and proceedings proper to be taken and followed for that purpose.

Fourthly. To determine whether the Proprietors will take any measures for opening a Road through said Township, and what encouragement and Lands they will give to settlers, and what contracts they will make with settlers.

Fifthly. To raise all monies by assessments and other lawful means, for the necessary business and prudential affairs of said Township.

Sixthly. To determine what measures shall be taken for a proper division of the said Township among its respective Proprietors—and in what manner future meetings shall be called and notified, and where and at what times they shall be held.

Seventhly. To do and transact any other business which the Proprietors, when convened, may deem necessary to be done for the benefit of said Township and of said Proprietors.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.
LEVI WILLARD,
JOSIAH WILLARD,
EDMUND TILSTON,
SIMON FORD,
THOMAS L. PARKER.

Paris, April 28th, 1825.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. To THOMAS L. PARKER, one of the Proprietors of Township Numbered Five, in the third Range of Townships, in the said County of Oxford, and one of the petitioners who subscribed the aforesaid Petition,

GREETING: YOU are hereby authorized and required, in pursuance of the foregoing application, in the name of the State of Maine, to notify the Proprietors of said Township, (being Land held in common and undivided,) in manner as the Law directs, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

ALANSON MELLE, Justice of the Peace.

NOTIFICATION.

In pursuance of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify the Proprietors aforesaid to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application, and this I do by advertising the same as the Law directs.

THOMAS L. PARKER.
Paris, April 28, 1825. 44 tds

PROBATE COURTS.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of April, 1825:

ORDERED: That the Probate Court in the County of Oxford shall, from and after the second Tuesday of June next, be holden at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesdays of January and March, the first Tuesday in May, the second Tuesday in June, the fourth Tuesday in August, and the second Tuesday in October; at Watford, on the first Monday before the third Tuesday in January, and the first Monday before the first Tuesday in August—at Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday in January, and the first Tuesday in August—at Rumford, on the second Tuesday in September—at Dixfield, in the forenoon, at Canton, in the afternoon, on Wednesday; at Livermore, on Thursday, and at Turner, on Friday, next after the second Monday in September annually, until the further order of Court. And all matters and things now pending in said Court, as now established in said County, shall be continued, have day, and be heard on the days last aforesaid.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate.
A true copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

N. B. In consequence of the general election for State officers taking place on the second Monday in September, the days for holding the Probate Court at Rumford, Dixfield, Canton, Livermore and Turner, have been altered from the original order of said Court.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Thursday the 26th ult. a dark gray MARE, supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SIMON STEVENS.
Paris, May 3, 1825.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

SARAH P. GORDON of Fryeburg, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of HENRY GORDON, late of Fryeburg, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said SARAH P. GORDON give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

BILLY BENJAMIN, Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.—BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

MOSES STONE of Jay, Esquire, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of RICHARD MERRITT, late of Livermore, in said County, testate, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said MOSES STONE give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

NATHANIEL ROBINSON and AARON SOULE named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of LEVINE RILL, late of Turner, in said County, testate, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of JETH BENSON, late of Paris, in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this date are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will meet to attend them for that purpose at the Registry of Deeds Office, in said Paris, on the fourth Saturday of June, July, August, September and October next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ALANSON MELLE,
WILLIAM STEARNS.
Paris, April 26, 1825. 3w 44

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of STEPHEN ROBINSON, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JEMIMA ROBINSON, LEVI WHITMAN.

Paris, April 26, 1825. 3w 43*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN DREW, late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEWIS DREW.

Buckfield, April 26, 1825. 3w 43

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of DANIEL BISBEE, late of Summer, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ELISHA BISBEE, Jr.

Summer, April 26, 1825. 3w 43

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of SILAS BOWERS, late of Howard's Gore, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EBENEZER BARTLETT.

Howard's Gore, April 26, 1825. 3w 43*

AUCTIONS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, on Monday, the thirty-first day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the premises—

So much of the Real Estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Summer, in said County, yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of Administration and incidental charges of sale. Said Real Estate consists of two thirds of a Lot of LAND, lying in Summer, with a Barn on the same.

JONATHAN FRYE, Administrator.
Summer, April 26, 1825. 3w 43*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the fourteenth day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the homestead farm of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, in said County, yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, and incidental charges.

Said farm is situated on the west side of the Androscoggin river, half a mile below Fuller's ferry, containing about one hundred and eight acres of excellent land, with a dwelling house, two barns, and other out buildings thereon.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale, JEREH HILLMAN, Administrator.
3w 43

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by license from the County of Probate, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of SAMUEL LIVERMORE, late of Livermore, gentleman, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges of sale. Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in the town of Livermore, and County of Oxford, with the buildings thereon; also the right of reversion of the widow's dower in said farm.

THOMAS CHASE, Jr. Administrator.
Livermore, April 27, 1825. 3w 43

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

AARON MASON, Administrator on the estate of CHARLES MASON, late of Bethel, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.
3w 43*

MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SEAVER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders for any quantity executed at short notice.

Feb. 15, 1825.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that Lydia Cushman, my wife, and Louisa, my daughter, having refused to live with me, that I shall pay no debts of theirs, after this date.

HOSEA CUSHMAN.
Hebron, March 23, A. D. 1825. 3w 43.

G. C. LYFORD,

At the Court Street Cheap Store, Portland, HAS RECEIVED his Spring supply of NEW GOODS, which he engages to sell as cheap as ever, excepting FACTORY GOODS, which are some higher than formerly.

AMONG THE NEW GOODS ARE:
150 pieces British and American Calicoes; 50 pieces White Cambrics; 20 pieces plain and figured Muslins; 50 pieces Copperplates, and Furnitures; Canton Crapes; Crapes Dress and Shawls; Valencia and Raw Silk Mantles; figured and checked Cambrics and Muslins; for Dresses; Muslin and Gingham Robes; Furniture and Cambric Dimities; blue and yellow Nankins; Handkerchiefs, such as Flag and Black Silk, Gauze, Borage, Zefin and Faney colored; London, Valencia, Marseilles and Black Silk Vestings; Parasols; Umbrellas; Fans; black and slate Worsted Hose; white and colored Cotton Hose; Ribbons, a great variety; Linen Damasks; Long Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Plaid Silks; Black Silks; black and colored Laventines; Gros de Naples Silks; black and white Satins and Florences; Real Merino Shawls and Mantles; black, white, and green Italian Crapes; black, white, straw, pink and blue Pressed Crapes; British and Sea Island Cottons; Irish Linens; Brown and Black Linens; English Gingham; broad and narrow Black Bombazines; Norwich Crapes; black and white Silk Hose; Beaver and Kid Wash Leather; black and white Silk Gloves; boxes Cat Balls; Sewing Threads; Spool and Floss Cotton; Gimps, Cords, Sewing Silks, Twist, Buttons, Tapes, Pins, Bobbins, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Blue, Black and Mixt Broadcloths and Cassimeres; Casimets; Sattinets; Nankinets; Jeans; Colored Drilling; Flannels; Sherrings; Shirtings; Stripes; Denims; Bedtickings; Gingham; Knitting Cottons; LEGHORN BONNETS, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
100 dozen best manufactured Holy Combs;
100 French and American Parasols.
(For Cash only.)
Portland, May 1, 1825. 44 6w